Grade 4 ESL Course Overview

Content Area: **World Language**
Course(s): **ESL-4**
Time Period: **Full Year Course**
Length: **180 Days**
Status: **Published**

Cover

EAST BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

East Brunswick New Jersey

Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Victor P. Valeski

World Languages/ESL

ESL Grade 4

Course Number: 4227

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Course Adoption: 10/03/1996

Curriculum Adoption: 10/03/1996

Date of Last Revision Adoption: 11/2/2017

Curriculum Revisioin: Summer, 2019

Course Overview

This course is designed for Fourth Grade students who score below the cut-off point on the WIDA Screener or ACCESS 2.0. Its purpose is to develop oral language proficiency in English, reading and writing readiness skills. Students receive 5 class periods of instruction per week. Listening, speaking, reading and writing readiness skills are developed in thematic units that integrate multicultural literature and content area concepts while addressing the WIDA Standards and NJSLS. The course objectives are to develop communicative language competence, emergent literacy and multicultural awareness. The course accommodates children with a range of language and literacy skills.

In addition to the thematic units contained in the grade level curriculum, where appropriate, teachers will integrate vocabulary and concepts from the mainstream classroom where English Language Learners require additional support. The curriculum will be delivered at a developmentally appropriate level. During the school year, students enter the classroom with various levels of English proficiency. Curriculum will be delivered to meet the needs of individual learners. The course also reinforces and contributes to the development of other standards in the areas of Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills, Computer Science and Design Thinking, Visual and Performing Arts, Language Arts Literacy, and Social Studies.

Modifications

Special education students

- Additional time
- Modified assignments
- Tutoring assistance and note takers in class
- Individualized learning pace

English language learners

- Use of home language on assessment instructions
- Use of relevant vocabulary and/or pictures
- Facilitate the use of student's target language through the use of language translator between teachers and students
- Heavy reliance on visual clues and body language

Students at risk of school failure

- Verbal encouragements
- Reducing the number of questions in a task
- Allow students to use alternative ways of completing a task (orally, visually)
- Pairing with a gifted or talented student
- Reduce stress factor with one-on-one meetings and making accommodations according to individual needs

Gifted and talented students

- Differentiated instruction
- Higher level contest
- Pair with native speakers

Students with 504 plans

- Personalized modifications
- Follow 504 plan guidelines
- Breaks between tasks
- Have contingency plans
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Chart progress and maintain data

Materials and Resources

Textbook: *Treasure Chest*, Dr. Diane August, et al, MacMillan/McGraw Hill, copyright 2011;

Newsela

Raz-Kids

The Oxford Picture Dictionary For Kids, Joan Ross Keyes, Oxford University Press.

Content Specific Standards

WIDA STANDARDS:

1. **Social and Instructional Language**
2. **The Language of Language Arts**
3. **The Language of Mathematics**
4. **The Language of Science**
5. **The Language of Social Studies**

Interdisciplinary Standards

Mathematics

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

1. Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret 35 = 5 × 7 as a statement

that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.

2. Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.1

3. Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operations, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

B. Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

4. Find all factor pairs for a whole number in the range 1–100. Recognize that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors. Determine whether a given whole number in the range 1–

100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number. Determine whether a given whole number in

the range 1–100 is prime or composite.

Number and Operations—Fractions3 **4.NF**

A. Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.

1. Explain why a fraction a/b is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ by using visual fraction

models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.

2. Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as 1/2. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.

C. Understand decimal notation for fractions, and compare decimal fractions.

5. Express a fraction with denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100, and use this technique to add two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100.4 *For example, express 3/10 as 30/100, and add 3/10 + 4/100 = 34/100.*

6. Use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. *For example, rewrite 0.62 as 62/100; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.*

7. Compare two decimals to hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two decimals refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual model.

Geometry **4.G**

A. Draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

1. Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.

2. Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

3. Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.

Science

4-PS3-1 Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.

4-PS3-2 Make observations to provide evidence that energy can be transferred from place to place by sound, light, heat, and electric currents.

4-LS1-1 Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to

support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.

4-ESS1-1 Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time

4-ESS2-1 Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.

Social Studies

6.1.5.GeoSV.1: Identify the maps or types of maps most appropriate for specific purposes, (e.g., to locate physical and/or human features in a community, to determine the shortest route from one town to another town, to compare the number of people living at two or more locations).

6.1.5.GeoSV.2: Use maps to explain the impact of location and place on the relationships between places in New Jersey, the United States and other countries.

6.1.5.GeoSV.3: Demonstrate how to use digital geographic tools, maps and globes to measure distances and determine time zones, and locations using latitude and longitude.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

9.4.5.CI.1: Use appropriate communication technologies to collaborate with individuals with diverse perspectives about a local and/or global climate change issue and deliberate about possible solutions (e.g., W.4.6, 3.MD.B.3,7.1.NM.IPERS.6).

9.4.5.CI.2: Investigate a persistent local or global issue, such as climate change, and collaborate with individuals with diverse perspectives to improve upon current actions designed to address the issue (e.g.,

6.3.5.CivicsPD.3, W.5.7).

9.1.5.CR.1: Compare various ways to give back and relate them to your strengths, interests, and other personal factors.

9.4.5.CT.1: Identify and gather relevant data that will aid in the problem-solving process (e.g., 2.1.5.EH.4, 4-ESS3-1, 6.3.5.CivicsPD.2).

9.4.5.CT.2: Identify a problem and list the types of individuals and resources (e.g., school, community agencies, governmental, online) that can aid in solving the problem (e.g., 2.1.5.CHSS.1, 4-ESS3-1).

9.4.5.DC.5: Identify the characteristics of a positive and negative online identity and the lasting implications of online activity.

9.4.5.DC.4: Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).

Computer Science and Design Thinking

Computer Science and Design Thinking

8.2.5.ED.2: Collaborate with peers to collect information, brainstorm to solve a problem, and evaluate all possible solutions to provide the best results with supporting sketches or models.

8.2.5.ED.3: Follow step by step directions to assemble a product or solve a problem, using appropriate tools to accomplish the task.

8.2.5.ITH.2: Evaluate how well a new tool has met its intended purpose and identify any shortcomings it might have.

8.2.5.NT.1: Troubleshoot a product that has stopped working and brainstorm ideas to correct the problem.

8.1.5.DA.3: Organize and present collected data visually to communicate insights gained from different views of the data.

8.1.5.DA.5: Propose cause and effect relationships, predict outcomes, or communicate ideas using data.

Pacing Guide

ESL teachers will work with content area teachers to identify when to front-load academic vocabulary for these units so that ELLs can be more successful in these classes.

Social Studies:

- The Geography of New Jersey
- The Settlement of a New Land
- Growing State
- Growth and Change

Science

- Animal Habitats
- Motion and Design

Math

- Multi-Digit Addition and Subtraction
- Fractions and Decimals
- Angles

ILA

- Fiction Readings
- Biography Readings

Formative and Summative Assessment

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENTS

Marzano Scale
Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down
Mini whiteboards
Google Voice Calls
Ticket out the Door/Exit Tickets
Digital Exit Checks (Poll Everywhere, Socrative, Google Forms)
Four Corners
Sequence Cards
Window Panes
Planned speaking assessments
Postcard
List Three Things
Venn Diagram
Hand In, Pass Out
Write It Down
Think Pair Share
Think Write Pair Share
Doodle It
Two Roses and a Thorn
Twitter Voting
Backchannel/Todaysmeet
Digital Cork Board: Padlet
Jigsaw Groups
Answer the Essential Question (Verbally or Written)
Make Predictions
Self-Assessment
Inside-Outside Circle
One Sentence Summary
Sentence Frames
Talk a Mile a Minute
Tic-Tac-Toe/Think-Tac-Toe
3-2-1: 3 things you found out, 2 interesting things, 1 question you still have
Numbered Heads Together
Gallery Walk
Just Like Me (Stand up if you….)
Stand up, Hand up, Pair up

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

ACCESS 2.0

BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS

Pre and Post speaking and writing assessments. WIDA rubrics are used to assess student language proficiency.

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENTS

Multiple choice questions

True/False questions during Interpretive tasks instead of exact fact recall

Recorded Presentational tasks that can be done from home/after school then viewed at a later date

Grading Procedures and Evaluation

In terms of proficiency level:

1 = Entering

2 = Emerging

3 = Developing

4 = Expanding

5 = Bridging

Students receive progress reports in English and native language four times a year.

Progress Report Grades are based on thematic unit assessments, teacher observation, and portfolio assessments.

COURSE EVALUATION Course achievement will be evaluated annually. In this course the goal is that each student advance one proficiency level overall on the ACCESS 2.0. The department will analyze the achievement of students on ACCESS 2.0 to determine if modifications in the curriculum and instructional methods are needed.

Other Information

SCED

51992 English Proficiency Development
English Proficiency Development courses are designed to assist students in acquiring the skills necessary to pass proficiency examinations.

CONTENT FOCUS AREA AND COURSE NAME

Course #	School #'s	Course Level	Grade(s)	Credits	Min. Per Week	Elective/Required	Initial Course Adopted
4227	013,019,022,025	ESL	4		200	R	10/03/1996

PRIMARY CONTENT AREA AND SECONDARY AREAS OF FOCUS

NJ Student Learning Standards		**NJ Student Learning Standards**		**NJ Student Learning Standards**	
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	S	Mathematics	S	Computer Science and Design Thinking	S
Comprehensive Health and Physical Education		Science		Visual and Performing Arts	S
Language Arts Literacy		Social Studies	S	World Languages	P